

FOU

- Our *fefternurse* of nature is repose,
The which he lacks. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
FOSTERSON. *n. f.* [*fofter* and *son*.] One fed and educated,
though not the son by nature.
Mature in years, to ready honours move;
O of celestial feed! O *fofterson* of Jove! *Dryd. Virg. Poft.*
FOUGADE. *n. f.* [French.] In the art of war, a fort of lit-
tle mine in the manner of a well, scarce more than ten feet
wide and twelve deep, dug under some work or fortification,
and charged with barrels or sacks of gunpowder to blow it
up, and covered over with earth. *Dict.*
FOUGHT. The preterite and participle of *fight*.
FOUGHTEN. [The passive participle of *fight*. Rarely used.]
Contested; disputed by arms.
On the *foughten* field
Michael and his angels, prevalent
Encamping, plac'd in guard their watches round
Cherubick waving fires. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. vi.
FOUL. *adj.* [*ful*, Gothic; *ful*, Saxon.]
1. Not clean; filthy; dirty; miry. Through most of its fig-
nifications it is opposed to *fair*.
My face is *foul* with weeping. *Jeb* xvi. 16.
It's monstrous labour when I wash my brain,
And it grows *fouler*. *Shakef. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
He that can travel in deep and *foul* ways, ought not to say
that he cannot walk in fair. *Tillotson's Sermons.*
The stream is *foul* with stains
Of rushing torrents and descending rains. *Addison.*
2. Impure; polluted; full of filth.
With *foul* mouth,
And in the witness of his proper ear,
To call him villain. *Shakef. Measure for Measure.*
Kill thy physician, and the fee bestow
Upon the *foul* disease. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
Intemperance and sensuality debate mens minds, clog their
spirits, and make them gross, *foul*, little and unactive. *Tillotson.*
3. Wicked; detestable; abominable.
Jesús rebuked the *foul* spirit. *Mar.* ix. 25.
He hates *foul* leavings and vile flattery,
Two filthy blots in noble gentery. *Hubbard's Tale.*
This is the grossest and most irrational supposition, as well
as the *foullest* atheism, that can be imagined. *Hale.*
Satire has always shone among the rest,
And is the boldest way, if not the best,
To tell men truly of their *foullest* faults,
To laugh at their vain deeds, and vainer thoughts. *Dryden.*
4. Not lawful; not according to the established rules.
By *foul* play were we heav'd thence,
But blessedly help'd hither. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*
5. Hateful; ugly; loathsome.
Th' other half did woman's shape retain,
Most loathsome, filthy, *foul*, and full of vile disdain. *F. Ry.*
Hath thou forgot
The *foul* witch Sycorax, who with age and envy
Was grown into a hoop? *Shakespeare's Tempest.*
Foul fights do rather displease, in that they excite the me-
mory of *foul* things than in the immediate objects; and there-
fore, in pictures, those *foul* lights do not much offend. *Bacon.*
6. Disgraceful; shameful.
Too well I see and rue the dire event,
That with sad overthrow and *foul* defeat
Hath lost us heav'n. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. i.
Who first seduc'd them to that *foul* revolt? *Milt. P. Lost.*
Reason half extinct,
Or impotent, or else approving, fees
The *foul* disorder. *Thomson's Spring.*
7. Coarse; gross.
You will have no notion of delicacies, if you table with
them: they are all for rank and *foul* feeding, and spoil the best
provisions in cooking. *Felton on the Classics.*
8. Full of gross humours, or bad matter; wanting purgation
or mundification.
You perceive the body of our kingdom,
How *foul* it is; what rank diseases grow,
And with what danger near the heart of it. *Shakef. H. IV.*
9. Not bright; not serene.
Who's there besides *foul* weather?
One minded like the weather, most inquietly. *Sh. K. Lear.*
Be fair or *foul*, or rain or shine,
The joys I have profess'd, in spite of fate are mine. *Dryd.*
10. With rough force; with unfeeling violence.
So in this throng bright Sacharissa far'd,
Oppress'd by those who strove to be her guard:
As ships, though never so obsequious, fall
Foul in a tempest on their admiral. *Walker.*
In his fallies their men might fall *foul* of each other. *Clarend.*
The great art of the devil, and the principal deceit of the
heart, is to keep fair with God himself, while men fall *foul*
upon his laws. *South's Sermons.*
11. [Among seamen.] Entangled: as, a rope is *foul* of the
anchor.

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- To FOUL. *v. a.* [*fulan*, Saxon.] To daub; to blemish; to
make filthy; to dirty.
Sweep and cleanse your walks from autumnal leaves, lest
the worms draw them into their holes, and *foul* your gardens.
 Evelyn's Kalendar.
While Traulus all his ordure scatters,
To *foul* the man he chiefly flatters. *Swift.*
She *fouls* a smock more in one hour than the kitchen-maid
doth in a week. *Swift's Directions to Servants.*
FOULFACED. *adj.* [*foul* and *fac'd*.] Having an ugly or hate-
ful visage.
If black scandal, or *foulfac'd* reproach,
Attend the sequel of your imposition,
Your mere enforcement shall acquittance me
From all the impure blots and stains thereof. *Shakef. R. III.*
FOULLY. *adv.* [*from foul*.] Filthily; nastily; odiously;
hatefully; scandalously; disgracefully; shamefully.
We in the world's wide mouth
Live scandaliz'd, and *foully* spoken of. *Shakef. Henry IV.*
The letter to the protector was gilded over with many
smooth words; but the other two did fully and *foully* set forth
his obstinacy, avarice and ambition. *Hayward.*
O brother, brother! Filbert still is true;
I *foully* wrong'd him: do, forgive me, do. *Goy.*
FOULMOUTHED. *adj.* [*foul* and *mouth*.] Scurrilous; habi-
tuated to the use of opprobrious terms and epithets.
My lord, he speaks most vilely of you, like a *foulmouth'd*
man as he is, and said he would cudgel you. *Shak. H. IV.*
It was allowed by every body, that so *foulmouthed* a witness
never appeared in any cause. *Addison.*
My reputation is too well established in the world to re-
ceive any hurt from such a *foulmouthed* scoundrel as he. *Arbut.*
Now fingering shrill, and folding oft between,
Scolds answer *foulmouth'd* scolds; bad neighbourhood I
wean. *Swift.*
FOULNESS. *n. f.* [*from foul*.]
1. The quality of being foul; filthiness; nastiness.
The ancients were wont to make garments that were not
destroyed but purified by fire; and whereas the spots or *foul-
ness* of other cloaths are washed out, in these they were usually
burnt away. *Wilkins's Math. Magic.*
2. Pollution; impurity.
It is no vicious blot, murder, or *foulness*,
No unchaste action, or dishonour'd step,
That hath depriv'd me of your grace and favour. *Shakef.*
There is not so chaste a nation as this, nor so free from all
pollution or *foulness*: it is the virgin of the world. *Bacon.*
3. Hatred; enmity.
He by an affection sprung up from excessive beauty, should
not delight in horrible *foulness*. *Sidney.*
Conful, you are too mild:
The *foulness* of some facts takes thence all mercy:
Report it to the senate. *Ben. Johnson's Catiline.*
It is the wickedness of a whole life, discharging all its filth
and *foulness* into this one quality, as into a great sink or com-
mon shore. *South's Sermons.*
4. Ugliness; deformity.
He's fallen in love with your *foulness*, and she'll fall in love
with my anger. *Shakef. Lear's As you like it.*
The fury laid aside
Her looks and limbs, and with new methods tried
The *foulness* of th' infernal form to hide. *Dryden's Æn.*
5. Dishonesty; want of candour.
Piety is opposed to hypocrisy and insincerity, and all false-
ness or *foulness* of intentions; especially to that personated
devotion, under which any kind of impiety is wont to be dis-
guised. *Liammond's Fundamentals.*
FOUND. The preterite and participle passive of *find*.
I am fought of them that asked not for me: I am found of
them that fought me not. *Jf. lxx. i.*
To FOUND. *v. a.* [*fundare*, Latin; *finder*, French.]
1. To lay the basis of any building.
It fell not; for it was founded upon a rock. *Math. vii.*
He hath founded it upon the seas, and established it upon the
floods. *Pf. xlv. 2.*
2. To build; to raise.
These tunes of reason are Amphion's lyre,
Wherewith he did the Theban city found. *Davies.*
They Gabian walls, and strong Videne rear,
Nomentum, Bola with Pometia found.
And raise Colatian tow'rs on rocky ground. *Dryden's Æn.*
3. To establish; to erect.
This also shall they gain by their delay
In the wide wilderness; there they shall found
Their government, and their great senate chuse,
Through the twelve tribes, to rule by laws ordain'd. *Milt.*
He founding a library, gathered together the acts of the
kings and prophets. *2 Mac. ii. 13.*
4. To give birth or original to: as, he founded an art; he
founded a family.
5. To raise upon, as on a principle or ground.
Though some have made use of the opinion of some
schoolmen,

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- schoolmen, that dominion is founded in grace; yet as that is
but an opinion, so were it admitted as the most certain truth,
it could never warrant any such sanguinary method. *Decay of Piety.*
A right to the use of the creatures is founded originally in
the right a man has to subsist. *Locke.*
Power, founded on contract, can descend only to him who
has right by that contract. *Locke.*
The reputation of the Iliad they found upon the ignorance
of his times. *Pope's Preface to the Iliad.*
6. To fix firm.
Fleance is escap'd.
—Then comes my fit again: I had else been perfect,
Whole as the marble, founded as the rock. *Shakef. Macbeth.*
To FOUND. *v. a.* [*foundere*, Latin; *foundre*, French.] To form
by melting and pouring into moulds; to cast.
FOUNDATION. *n. f.* [*foundation*, French.]
1. The basis or lower parts of an edifice.
The stateliness of houses, the goodness of trees, when we
behold them, delighteth the eye; but that foundation which
beareth up the one, that root which minisheth unto the other
nourishment and life, is in the bosom of the earth concealed. *Hooker, b. i. f. 1.*
That is the way to make the city flat,
To bring the roof to the foundation. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
To bury all.
O Jove, I think,
Foundations fly the wretched; such, I mean,
Where they should be reliev'd. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
I draw a line along the shore;
I lay the deep foundations of a wall,
And Enos, nam'd from me, the city call. *Dryden's Æn.*
2. The act of fixing the basis.
Ne'er to these chambers where the mighty rest,
Since their foundation, came a nobler guest. *Tickel.*
3. The principles or ground on which any notion is raised.
If we give way to our passions, we do but gratify ourselves
for the present, in order to our future disquiet; but if we resist
and conquer them, we lay the foundation of perpetual peace in
our minds. *Tillotson, Sermon 6.*
That the should be subject to her husband, the laws of man-
kind and customs of nations have ordered it so; and there is
a foundation in nature for it. *Locke.*
4. Original; rise.
Throughout the world, even from the first foundation there-
of, all men have either been taken as lords or lawful kings in
their own houses. *Hooker, b. i. f. 10.*
5. A revenue settled and established for any purpose, particularly
charity.
He had an opportunity of going to school on a founda-
tion. *Swift.*
6. Establishment; settlement.
FOUNDER. *n. f.* [*from found*.]
1. A builder; one who raises an edifice; one who presides at
the erection of a city.
Of famous cities we the founders know;
But rivers, old as seas to which they go,
Are nature's bounty: 'tis of more renown
To make a river than to build a town. *Waller.*
Nor was Prænestine's founder wanting there,
Whom fame reports the son of Mulciber;
Found in the fire, and foster'd in the plains;
A shepherd and a king at once he reigns. *Dryden's Æn.*
2. One who establishes a revenue for any purpose.
The wanting orphans saw with woe's eyes
Their founders charity in the dust laid low. *Dryden.*
This hath been experimentally proved beyond contradic-
tion, by the honourable founder of this lecture in his treatise
of the air. *Bentley.*
3. One from whom any thing has its original or beginning.
And the rude notions of pedantick schools
Blaspheme the sacred founder of our rules. *Ryckman.*
Then Jove, who saw from high, with just disdain,
The dead inspir'd with vital breath again,
Struck to the center with his flaming dart
Th' unhappy founder of the godlike art. *Dryden's Æn.*
King James I. the founder of the Stuart race, had he not
confined all his views to the peace of his own reign, his son
had not been involved in such fatal troubles. *Addison, Freehold.*
Nor can the skillful herald trace
The founder of thy ancient race. *Swift.*
4. [Foundre, French.] A cafter; one who forms figures by
casting melted matter into moulds.
Founders add a little antimony to their bell-metal, to make
it more sonorous; and so pewterers to their pewter, to make
it found more clear like silver. *Grew's Museum.*
To FOUNDER. *v. a.* [*foundre*, French.] To cause such a fore-
ness and tenderness in a horse's foot, that he is unable to set it
to the ground.
Phœbus' steeds are founder'd,
Or night kept chain'd below. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

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- I have founded nine score and odd posts; and here, travel-
lanted as I am, have, in my pure and immaculate valours,
taken Sir John Coleville of the Dale, a most furious knight;
but what of that? he saw me and yielded. *Shakef. Henry IV.*
Thy stumbling founder'd jade can trot as high
As any other Pegasus can fly;
So the dull eel moves nimbler in the mud,
Than all the swift-finn'd racers of the flood. *Dorset.*
Brutes find out where their talents lie:
A bear will not attempt to fly;
A founder'd horse will oft debate,
Before he tries a five-bar'd gate. *Swift.*
If you find a gentleman fond of your horse, persuade your
master to sell him, because he is vicious, and founder'd into
the bargain. *Swift's Directions to the Groom.*
Men of discretion, whom people in power may with little
ceremony load as heavy as they please, drive them through the
hardest and deepest roads, without danger of founder'd or
breaking their backs, and will be sure to find them neither
resty nor vicious. *Swift.*
To FOUNDER. *v. n.* [*from fond*, French, the bottom.]
1. To sink to the bottom.
New ships, built at those rates, have been ready to founder
in the seas with every extraordinary storm. *Raleigh's Essays.*
2. To fail; to miscarry.
In this point
All his tricks founder; and he brings his physick
After his patient's death. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*
FOUNDERY. *n. f.* [*foundrie* Fr. from *found*.] A place where
figures are formed of melted metal; a castinghouse.
FOUNDLING. *n. f.* [*from found* and *find*.] A child exposed to
chance; a child found without any parent or owner.
We, like bastards, are laid abroad, even as foundlings, to
be trained up by grief and sorrow. *Sidney.*
I pass the founding by, a race unknown,
At doors expos'd, whom matrons make their own;
And into noble families advance
A nameless issue; the blind work of chance. *Dryd. Juven.*
I shall mention a piece of charity which is practised by most
of the nations about us: I mean a provision for foundlings, or
for those children who, for want of such a provision, are ex-
posed to the barbarity of cruel and unnatural parents. *Addison.*
The goddess long had mark'd the child's distress,
And long had fought his suit'nings to redress;
She prays the gods to take the founding's part,
To teach his hands some beneficial art
Practis'd in streets. *Gay's Trivia.*
FOUNDERESS. *n. f.* [*from founder*.]
1. A woman that founds, builds, establishes, or begins any
thing.
2. A woman that establishes any charitable revenue.
For of their order she was patroness,
Albe Charitla was their chiefest founderess. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*
For zeal like her's, her servants were to shew;
She was the first, where need requir'd to go;
Herself the found ess, and attendant too. *Dryden.*
FOUNT. }
FOUNTAIN. } *n. f.* [*fons*, Latin; *fontaine*, French.]
1. A well; a spring.
He set before him spread
A table of celestial food divine,
Ambrosial fruits, fetcht from the tree of life;
And from the fount of life ambrosial drink. *Milt. Par. Reg.*
2. A small basin of springing water.
Proofs as clear as founts in July, when
We see each grain of gravel. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*
Can a man drink better from the fountain when it is finely
paved with marble, than when it swells over the green turf?
Taylor's Rule of living holy.
Narcissus on the grassy verdure lies;
But whilst within the crystal fount he tries
To quench his heat, he feels new heat arise. *Addison.*
3. A jet; a spout of water.
Fountains I intend to be of two natures: the one that
sprinkles or spouts water; the other a fair receipt of water,
without fish, or lime, or mud. *Bacon, Essay 47.*
4. The head or first spring of a river.
All actions of your grace are of a piece, as waters keep
the tenor of their fountains: your compassion is general, and
has the same effect as well on enemies as friends. *Dryden.*
5. Original; first principle; first cause.
Almighty God, the fountain of all goodness. *Comm. Prayer.*
You may reduce many thousand bodies to these few general
figures, as unto their principal heads and fountains. *Presham.*
This one city may well be reckoned not only the seat of
trade and commerce, not only the fountain of habits and
fashions, and good breeding, but of morally good or bad
manners to all England. *Spratt's Sermons.*
FOUNTAINLESS. *adj.* [*from fountain*.] Without a fountain;
without a spring.